

**amides**

1. Derivatives of *oxoacids*  $R_lE(=O)l(OH)_m$  ( $l \neq 0$ ) in which an acidic hydroxy group has been replaced by an amino or substituted amino group. Chalcogen replacement analogues are called thio-, seleno- and telluro-amides. Compounds having one, two or three acyl groups on a given nitrogen are generically included and may be designated as primary, secondary and tertiary amides, respectively, e.g.  $PhC(=O)NH_2$  benzamide,  $CH_3S(=O)_2NMe_2$  *N,N*-dimethylmethanesulfonamide,  $[RC(=O)]_2NH$  secondary amides (see *imides*),  $[RC(=O)]_3N$  tertiary amides,  $PhP(=O)(OH)NH_2$  phenylphosphonamidic acid.

**Notes:**

i. Amides with  $NH_2$ ,  $NHR$  and  $NR_2$  groups should not be distinguished by means of the terms primary, secondary and tertiary.

ii. Derivatives of certain acidic compounds  $R_nE(OH)_m$ , where  $E$  is not carbon (e.g. *sulfenic acids*,  $RSOH$ , *phosphinous acids*,  $R_2POH$ ) having the structure  $R_nE(NR_2)_m$  may be named as amides but do not belong to the class amides proper, e.g.  $CH_3CH_2SNH_2$  ethanesulfenamide or ethylsulfanyllamine.

2. The term applies also to metal derivatives of ammonia and amines, in which a cation replaces a hydrogen atom on nitrogen. Such compounds are also called azanides, e.g.  $LiN(Pr^i)_2$  lithium diisopropylamide, synonym lithium diisopropylazanide.

See also *carboxamides*, *lactams*, *peptides*, *phosphoramides*, *sulfonamides*.

1995, 67, 1315; see also 1993, 65, 1357

**oximes**

Compounds of structure  $R_2C=NOH$  derived from condensation of *aldehydes* or *ketones* with hydroxylamine. Oximes from aldehydes may be called aldioximes; those from ketones may be called ketoximes.

1995, 67, 1354

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